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MRS. SALLADE AT THE HEAD.

WEST 24TH STREET PROPERTY OWN. ERS RESOLVE TO CLEAN UP.

The Leader of the Crusade Encounters Mrs. T. Cox, Who Lives Across the Street

toon Her, and Both Ladies Say Things. Mrs. Mary F. Sallade, the elderly woman who s donned the robe of Hercules for the cleansing of Augean West Twenty-fourth street, had meeting called yesterday of the neighbors the are in favor of her work, and also of some of the neighbors who are "agin" her. These two branches came together, and some horrid hings were said, but a careful consideration of the proceedings will show that Mrs. Sallade had a little the better of ft.

The meeting might properly have been called an indignation meeting, for there was a great deal of indignation on both sides. On the side of the opposition it resided mostly in the bosom T. Cox, who keeps a boarding house just opposite Mrs. Sallade's house, and it boiled and bbled threateningly, only relieved by the safety valve of speech. Mrs. Cox spoke just as often as they'd let her.

The meeting was in the rooms of Thorp & Knowles, architects, at 21 West Twenty-fourth street. There were in all about forty persons present, of whom six were women and twelve reporters. Dr. Jacob L. Kennedy of 35 West I'wenty-fourth street was in the chair and Mr. Thorp was secretary. Among others were: W. H. Ketcham, a dealer in fine arts, of 19 West Twenty-fourth street; H. W. Leonard of 17, Mrs. Isabella Haldwin of 44, Mrs. S. E. Walton of 47, Mrs. Frances Humbert of 46, W. H. Tobin, repreenting the owners of a house that he reputable tenants won't live in: a representative of Meyer Bros. & Co., booksellers, of 13; a representative of E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers, of 10, and Emanual I. S. Hart, who represented

two property owners.

Mrs. Sallade, who brought the whole thing about, sat at one side, well in the background. grim as a grenadier. Mrs. Cox, the equal star in the proceedings, as it turned out, sat near her in the same line of chairs. There were two persons between them, and it might have been exciting had there not been, because from the very first Mrs. Cox looked at Mrs. Sallade as if challenging her to combat, and Mrs. Sallade ooked at Mrs. Cox from the toes of her ties to

challenging her to combat, and Mrs. Sallade looked at Mrs. Cox from the toes of her ties to the topmost curi of feather on her hat, and put on an expression of pain. In return Mrs. Cox whispered very loudly to Mrs. Walton her opinion of Mrs. Sallade.

The men seemed to be with Mrs. Sallade. Before the proceedings began they congratulated her upon the work she has done, and told her they would help her. The meeting proper began with the reading of a number of letters from property owners and lessees in the street who regretted that they could not be present. Then the Chairman said that the way to get along with the gneeting would be to have each of the people present get up and relate his grievance.

"As Mrs. Sallade has been the most active spirit among us." he concluded, waving a hand at that lady, "I think it'd be fitting to have her take the floor first."

"She ain't been the most active." Mrs. Cox cried, "but she's been the loudest."

All hands then set to talking at once, until finally it was moved that each person should have three minutes in which to put forth his are ber experience in the street.

They went by the numbers of the houses, so Mr. Leonard, who has lived at 17 since last winter, opened with a tale of how he had been accosted by disreputable women outside his own floor, and had even been laid hold of by them white passing through the street. He was followed by Mr. Tobin, who represents the owners of one of the suspected houses. Mr. Tobin would not tell the names of his clients, but said they were a widow and her daughter.

"I want to say," he remarked, "that we sympathize with this movement and will de all we can to help it. But as long as this house lies between those hell holes next door we can do nothing. We tried to rent for a long time to decent people, but no one would take the house. It is impossible to get respectable tenants so long as this house lies between those hell holes next door we can do nothing. We tried to rent for a long time to decent people, but no one would take the hou

Then Mr. Hart, representing one of the places Mr. Tobin called hell holes, got up and admitted that the present tenant of the house was not a person desirable as a tenant. He said that she had been notified to vacate the premises on

"En" he went on, "the notoriety arising com Airs. Sallade's crusade has completely anneal this block for residence purposes. Even every shady person in the block were to be sarred out to-night no respectable tenants could be induced to move in. Henceforth it will be evallable only for business purposes.

Others then spoke, and during it all Mrs. Cox kept up a running fire of comments on Mrs. Sallade and her methods, in a tone distinctly intended for that lady's ears. At last Mrs. Sallade out up and started toward Mrs. Cox—net with fire in her eye, but for the evident purpose of conciliating her. Mrs. Cox, however, removed instantly to a seat further away, where she continued to say things.

"Very well," exclaimed Mrs. Sallade, "Fil say what I've got to say right out in meeting."

She then stepped forward and talked very fast: able only for busines

She then stepped forward and talked very fast:
"I've very little to say," she exclaimed, "that has not already been said by other speakers here to-day. The condition of the street is filthy and disgraceful. I sympathize with the decent boarding house keepers in the stree, but for the others you all know I have no use. I have great contempt for all owners wh- have not come forward in this matter. The matter is getting beyond endurance. Capt. Schmittberger hims-if told me that there was not a house in the block, on either side of the street, in which some man was not keeping a woman, or some woman a man..."

man "Say, we'll make him prove that!" cried Mr.
Thorp, springing to his fest excitedly. Mr.
Thorp, besides being in business at 21, lives
at 20. "And now," said Mrs. Sallade, ignoring the interruption, "I want to tell you of something she turned slowly and looked at Mrs. Cox;
then went on in a distinct voice:
"I want to say that in the windows of the
houses opposite mine I have seen repeatedly
men and women dressing within full view from

houses opposite mine I have seen repeatedly men and women dressing within full view from the street."

"Oh, you — " began Mrs, Cox, half rising, But she sank back, overcome by her emotions and speechless. Then she glared at Mrs. Saliade until her own turn came. When it did she found it difficult to speak at all.

"There's not a word of truth in it." she cried, not a word! That woman has het me all my bearders. She has intimated that I keep a bad bearding house. It isn't so, It's all untrue. Why, I have the very cream of the theatrical profession in my house. Why, I—oh, I—I—"

"I've seen men and women undressed at your windows," repeated Mrs. Saliade severely.

"You all hear this." screamed Mrs. Cox, waying an arm to embrace the assemblage. "You all hear? Why, I'll sue for defamation of character, and call you all as witnesses. No one but an attorney can settle this now. Why, It's awful! Why—I—I—" Then Mrs. Cox's indignation went beyond expression.

"Ladies, ladies," profested the Chair. "Settle this matter elsewhere. Bon't quarrel."

"No, I never quarrel." said Mrs. Cox, and everybedy laughed. "We can't settle it. It'il take a higher nower to settle it." Then she glared at Mrs. Sallade.

Another man had by this time got up, but no-looky latened to him, becames the side issue between the two women was so much more interesting. The women both sai down again, Mrs. Sallade slips primy fixed and Mrs. Cox's working spassmodically. Mrs. Cox kept up her running five of comment, but Mrs. Sallade is diship firmly fixed and Mrs. Sallade diships of the comment was so much more interesting. The women both sai down again, Mrs. Sallade slips primiy fixed and Mrs. Cox's working spassmodically. Mrs. Cox kept up her running five of comment, but Mrs. Sallade diships frame interesting with uplifted and prohibitive hands.

"No, I never the tried to death, she got up and haoved toward Mrs. Cox. Nobody linew what was going to happen, but Mrs. Cox forestalled the even by rising and retreating with uplifted and prohibitive hands.

"An

No. no! "She creat, injuredly, you can't apologize now! Nobody but a hawyer can settle this." I haven't any idea of apologizing!" cried Mrs. Soliade. "I haven't any idea of it. I just wanted to tell you that I have four people in my loans who can testify to seeing people dressing at your windows.

After some more talk it was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to investigate and report on the condition of the street, its houses, and its frequenters. That belief real business having been transacted, everybody breathed a sigh of relief, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Afterward the two women were surrounded, each by her friends. Mrs. Sailade went out in a caw minutes, but Mrs. Cor stopped for hair an our longer to talk with the reporters.

"All that women wants," an said of Mrs. Sailade, "is to get her name in the papers. As it as incre appearances go, her house is resily the only disreputable one I ever saw in the street. Just look at the disapidated signs on it and that front yard As for myself flawe only the very best people occupying rooms in my house. They're theatrical people of the first

water. Even supposing that it was true-which it isn't-about their dressing at the windows. I have inside blinds and shades, and lace curtains-can I have anything more? If people dress before the windows, how can I help it? Most I bresk into their rooms and tell them they mustn't? But, of course, it isn't true. She's such a spiteful creature! I'll sue her for slander, that's what I'll do! And of all the things I could say about her house, too! Why, she keeps a donkey in the basement, and goes out driving with it hitched to a little red and black cart. Oh, I know!" THEY PROVE THAT WE MAKE THE

Mr. Hart says he thinks the whole crusade is got up by designing people in Twenty-third street who want to vain the reputation of Twenty-fourth street so that it will be no longer it for residence, and so that they can build their buildings through the block.

Lawyer John W. Goff and representatives of the Parkhurst society were expected at the meeting, but did not come. At least no one was there who admitted that he was a Parkhurst agent.

REBECCA MARTIN'S MONEY.

\$1,700 Found Hidden in Her Old New Jer-

HACKETSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Rebecca Martin, widow of Carter Martin, a wealthy

farmer of Bettystown, Warren county, N. J., died on July 26. For the past five years abe had

lived in the old homestead on the banks of the Musconetong River. Her income from her

husband's estate, which was valued at \$70,000,

was \$1,800 a year. This sum was paid in cash,

Her expenses were small, and as she never de-posited the remainder of the money, it was

mown by her daughter, Mrs. Morris Labarre of

Hackettstown, that the money was concealed

somewhere about the premises. Recently a

search was made, and up to the present time \$1,700 has been found, hidden in out-of-the-way

Two years ago Attorney H. W. Hunt of Hack-

ettstown was appointed Mrs. Martin's guardian

by the courts, as it was proved that she had

ceased to be a competent person to care for her

personal estate, valued at \$30,000. As soon as

ossible after the funeral services. Mrs. Labarra

Mrs. Elizabeth Apgar, and Attorney Hunt began

Old drawers were pried open, closets ran-

sacked, and beds cut open. The first reward of their labors was the finding of \$470 in gold coin,

which was hidden in a rag bag in the attic. The

which was hidden in a rag bag in the attic. The money was wrapped in pieces of coarse toweiling. A search made on the following day resulted in the finding of \$338 in bills and about \$10 in silver.

The money was not concealed in a lump sum, but in small amounts. The money was wrapped in pieces of cloth, towelling, or old stockings, and then carefully put in places most unlikely to be found in a hurried search.

Some of it was found in the beds between the mattresses and the frames, or in pillows, which had been ripped open, the roll of money inserted, and the pillow case resewn. Some of it was deposited in old teacups, which were put on the upper shelf of the cupboards. At another time a snug sum was found stuffed in the toe of an old shoe which was thrown in the corner of a pantry. Nine hundred dollars was found on another day.

The excentric old woman had made rolls of

had one brother, some person ago.

Morris Labarre took out letters of administration yesterday in behalf of his children, who are heirs of the estates. The total value of the two estates are in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

LORENZO HOYT CONFESSES. Testifies that His Brother and Murphy, Alias Hill, Were Counterfelters,

Lorenzo Hoyt of Bethel, Conn., brother of Russell B. Hoyt, confessed on the witness stand

before United States Commissioner Alexander

yesterday what he knew about the counterfeit-

ing gang of which Russell B., Samuel A. Massey, and James W. Murphy, alias C. W. Hill,

were members. Only Russell B. Hoyt and Hill were up for examination. The first witness,

to see him."
"What did you tell him to tell your brother?"
"I told him to tell my brother that he had better plead guilty, and it would be better for me."

me. What promises were made if you would ap-pear as a witness for the Government. Pear as a witness for the Government. I was told that nothing I said would be taken

"I was told that nothing I said would be taken against me."

"How long had you known of the existence of these counterfeit plates before you gave them up?"

"About two years."

"Is it not a fact that after the arrest of Massey you were afraid there might be trouble?"

"I certainly was afraid of trouble."

"Did you know what the plates were used for?"

"Did you know what the plates were used for?"
I did after my brother told ms. I never had anything to do with the counterfeiting."
Joseph Morgan, in whose house in Bethel Russell B. Hoyt and Murphy had two rooms, testified that when they bired the rooms they said they were getting up a patent right, and wanted to be where it was quiet. He never knew what their business was. His wife correborated his statement.

A motion to dismiss the case against Russell B. Hoyt was made by his counsel, and argument had not been finished when the examination was adjourned to to-morrow afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 .- It is reported here to-night on good authority that the cause of the se-night on good authors) that the has disabled one engine, and is coming up the coast under half steam. The news comes from Acapuico, off which port she waited for a few hours. Head winds have also probably delayed

places, in sums ranging from \$10 to \$470.

o make the search.

WONDERFUL PROJECTILES.

BEST SHELLS ON EARTH. Tented Yesterday at the Naval Proving Ground, Two Carpenter Projectiles Penetrated 14 1-2-inch Nicket-steel Armor

and 40 Inches of Oak Without Injury. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-The superiority of our heaviest projectiles over any others manufactured was clearly shown to-daf in a test at the navai proving ground, when two 13-inch projectiles, the jargest made for our ordnance, penetrated nearly fifteen inches of nickel-steel armor, passing through over forty inches of burreing themselves several feet in the earth. practically uninjured, and almost in condition

for another round. These projectiles were manufactured by the Carpenter Company of Reading, and represented over sixty tons of a lot for the biggest guns of the navy. Their wonderful performance to-day testified to the fact that no better projectiles are made, and that no foreign country has yet been able to secure shells of this calibre which are capable of such penetration of steel, oak, and earth without set up or injury

To-day's test was private and was witnessed only by the officers in charge of the proving ground, a SUN reporter, and President Carpenter of the company. A plate 12 feet long and 7 feet high, 14% inches thick, of nickel steel, ofl tempered, and representing several hundred tons of diagonal armor for the battle ship Ind'ans, was used as the target for the two shots. These tests were simply to show the quality of the shot and for the acceptance of the large number of projectiles represented.

No question arose as to the quality of the armor, as it was known that the 13-inch gun would easily send any shell through armor that

would easily send any shell through armor that light. The toughness of the plate had been demonstrated at a previous test when two shots from an 8-inch ride had been fired at it.

The first projectile fired weighed 1,100 pounds, and behind it was 327 pounds of the best brown prismatic powder manufactured. The velocity obtained was about 1,400 feet per second, which gave the projectile a striking energy of over 12,000 tons, or power sufficient to lift the Indiana clear from the blocks of a dry dock if it were distributed under her keel.

This velocit, was sufficient to cause any ordinary shot to smash on the surface of the plate, but at the tests to-day the plate was unable to retard the flight of the shell to any considerable extent, or to cause any abrasion which to the eye, affected it in the least. One great disadvantage in the test given the projectile was the angle at which the gun was aimed, possibly five degrees, or more, which caused the shot to hit the plate at less than the normal.

The shot penetrated the armor and forty inches of oaken backing, and after flying 200 feet to the rear buried itself in the earth. When recovered it was practically uninjured. The terrific force of the shot tore off one-fourth of the plate, which was split into fragments and sent flying around.

The second shot was with the same velocity and

which was said.
around.
The second shot was with the same velocity and
the second shot was with the same velocity and around.

The second shot was with the same velocity and at an angle of about eight degrees, caused by the shifting of the plate under the first blow. This also passed through the mass of steel and the same obstructions, and landed far back in the Maryland hills, slightly set up, but otherwise not materially injured. The plate was completely demolished, one houge piece weighing five tons being forced into the backing of a second plate near by, and three feet of a second section weighing fully a ton shooting heavenward and falling, burying itself too deep for recovery.

The inspection officers declared that the shells had shown that they represente? a lot which were undoubtedly without equal, and that there was no longer any doubt that we were canable of the manufacture of projectiles for the navy which could not only piece the best armor made, but then come out pretty much in a condition for another shot.

A most remarkable feature of the test was that the projectiles which taper down to a point as fine as a lead pencil's point penetrated this mass of armor without hunning their ends in the least and leaving them so sharp that a finger could have been easily scratched with one. The projectiles used in the test were selected by the naval inspectors as probably the worst in the lot and the least likely to show good results.

posited in old teacups, which were put on the upper shelf of the cupboards. At another time a snug sum was found stuffed in the toe of an old shoe which was thrown in the corner of a pantry. Nine hundred dollars was found on another day.

The eccentric old woman had made rolls of money, varying from \$50 to \$100, wrapped them in remnants of dresses, and concealed them in the drawers of an old dressing case and in the baxes which were used instead of trunks years ago. The house is now carefully guarded. No one is allowed to make a search except those authorized to do so.

The hunt will be continued until all the money is found. How much the old woman has concealed can only be estimated. Her \$1,800 income for four years would yield \$7,200. Her expenses were meagre, and nearly the whole sum may be hidden about the premises.

Previous to Martin's death, five years ago, be had become very eccentric and was known to have money which he did not deposit in banks. The old couple were almost miserly in their declining years and rarely spent anything except for living expenses.

By his will Martin's estate passed to his grandchildren, while the interest upon his invested money was paid to his wife.

Mrs. Martin was partially blind, and had lived the life of a reciuse for four years. She visited Hacketstown but rarely, as she could not walk and refused to pay carriage hire.

The house is a rambling old structure standing in the midst of a grove of maples about 100 yards from the river. It is two and a half stories in height, with a frontage of forty feet. On the first floor are four rooms, with an outbuilding in the rear which was used for a kitchen. On the second floor were six beforoms. The attic contained bedrooms. Rarns and stables adjoin the house. No search has yet been made of these buildings. The bricks of the fireplaces and the floors have not yet been disturbed. Mrs. Martin was in charge of a nurse, who is assisting in the midst of a grove of maples about the parting places will be examined.

Mrs. Martin the overh The J. B. Schuyler's Passengers Think a ay Shell Came Near Hitting Them, The 300 passengers who came in on the steamboat J. B. Schuyler last night, after a day's fishing on the banks off Long Branch, didn't have many fish, but they had a story of a narrow scape which they will doubtless tell for some time to come. It is a tale of a stray shell which came from the Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, and they say that it came within

Sandy Hook, and they say that it came within an ace of hitting them. The result, if it had hit them, is variously estimated.

The Schuyler is a sidewheeler, and makes daily trips to the fishing banks, leaving the foot of East Twenty-third street at 7% in the morning. Henry Lund is the skipper, and Joseph Simmons the pilot. Yesterday she had an uneventful trip out, and, after lying on the banks for several hours, got under way for the return about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. About three miles due south of Sandy Hook she came within range of the Government guns. There was firing going on.

about 3 o clock in the afternoon. About three miles due south of Sandy Hook she came within range of the Government guns. There was firing going on.

Suddenly the persons who had their faces turned that way saw a missile come sailing gracefully through the air toward them. Its force was almost spent and its form could be seen plainly. Hefore it reached the boat it ducked into the sea with a splash. Some of the people who saw it say that an explosion followed, and that a mass of water was thrown upward; others say there was no explosion, and that the water came from the splash.

There was no excitement aboard the Schuyler, because nobody realized at the moment that there was any danger. But when the matter was talked over some of them aired their indignation. There were a hundred women and children aboard the boat, and there was no craft within a mile that could have given aid if she had been struck.

About a month ago the Schuyler came near being hit in the same place. It is said that a shot really went over her, cutting part of her standing gear in its flight. Two years a ago schooner was sunk by a shot from the proving ground, but no lives were lost.

were members. Only Russell B. Hoyt and Hill were up for examination. The first witness, Secret Service Detective Callaghan, identified seven counterfeit \$10 legal tender notes found with 1,193 others when the Hoyt farm at Bethel was dug over a week ago last Sunday. Mr. Forsyth, chief of the New York Bureau of the Secret Service, produced and described tha plates found, which were engraved to print legal tender \$10s, \$20 gold certificates, and Mystic River National Bank \$10s.

Then Lorenzo Hoyt was called. "Do you know the prisoners at the bar?" was among the dirst questions asked him.

"I do," he renlied.

"Is not Russell B. Hoyt your brother?"

"He is."

The witness said that he was a hatter by trade and had lived all his life at Bethel. He had seen his brother and Murphy working together in making counterfeit money at the house of a Mr. Morgan, who lives three miles from the Hoyt place. His brother laid on the paper while Murphy worked the press. The press was on a beach four feet long and two feet high. The witness gave the plates for the \$10 counterfeit legal tender note to Officer Hanlon. In his cross-examination the witness said that he was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the counterfeiting, and was committed to the Danbury jail.

"Did you send a man to Ludiow street jail to see your brother?" he was asked.

"I did send Mr. Gilbert, who lives in Bethel, to see him."

"What did you tell him to tell your brother?" DECLARES HE IS W. J. CLOUNEY. Who, Then, Was the Man Found Murdered Near New Orleans?

New Obleans, Aug. 14.—A curious condition of affairs prevails in regard to W. H. Clouncy, the New Jersey man whose dead body was sucposed to be found in the swamps near here. The body was thoroughly identified by a photograp's sent from Bridgeton, N. J., by a woman who claimed to be Clouney's wife.

Since then a man has turned up here who de-lares that he is the missing Clouncy. He says that he knows the woman who sent the photograph, but asserts that she is not his wife. The graph, but asserts that she is not his wife. The police insist that the body they found in the swamps was that of Clouney.

There seems to be some remarkable similarity between the murdered and living men, and some mystery about the affair not yet disclosed. A second Mrs. Clouney is reported to be here, who further complicates the matter. The police persist that Clounev is dead, but will not explain why any one should try to personate the murdered man.

Bathocaros, N. J., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Olive G. Glouney received a telegram from New Orleans to-day, signed William Hall Clouney, and saying. "I am still alive and in good health." Clouney deserted his wife, it is said, three years ago.

MAYOR GILROY SAILS TO-DAY. Will Spend His Vacation Abroad, Metura-ing Early Next Month.

Mayor Gilroy decided yesterday to spend his vacation in a trip to Europe, and will sail at 11 o'clock to-day on the Paris. His two sons. Eugene and Arthur, will accompany him. The Mayor will not return on the Paris, as he would Mayor will not return on the Paris, as he would have only three days on the other side if he were to come back on that steamer. He will probably start back on Sept. 7 on the Trave if he cannot secure accommodations on an earlier steamer. He was busy all day jesterday putting affairs into shape. The Mayor will be at his office this morning to consult with fol. George B. McCiellan. President of the Roard of Aldermen, who will act as Mayor during his absence. Mayor Gilroy does not intend to go furthan than London and Paris.

Other passengers on the Paris are Henry E. Abbey. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). Bolonsy Kiralfy, Bishop Littlejohn, and F. D. Millet.

Only 6 to 10 hours to the cool bresses of the Adirondark Mountains by the fast trains of the New York Central.—Adu.

JAPAN CLAIMS A FICTORY. She Nays the Honors of the Naval Fight on Ang. 11 Are Hers.

London, Aug. 14. A despatch from Yokohama says that in the engagement between the Japanese and Chinese fleets on Aug. 11 the Japanese were victorious.

SHANGHAL, Aug. 14.-Chinese land lines to Curea are totally interrupted. Where seems to be no prospect of restoration. The cable route via Nament L. beyond Pusan, is also interrupted With the single exception of Fusan, Corea is cut off from all telegraphic communication. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. Secretary Gresham

has requested that the Charleston, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard, be made ready at once for service at Corea. Cablegrams have been re-ceived to-day by the State Department from the Charge d'Affaires at the Pekin Legation which represent that the American fleet in Asiatic waters should be at once strengthened. The Charleston has just come out of dry dock. and is in readiness to sail at short notice. Sec-

mander to stand by for orders, COREA'S NEED OF FOOD SUPPLIES. Her Minister Says the Belligerents Have

retary Herbert has given directions to her com-

Suaranteed Safe Convoy. Mr. Klonech of the Christian Herold returned yesterday from Washington, where he had an interview with Ye Sung Soo, the Corean Minister, about his starving countrymen and the best way to help them. Mr. Klopsch said that he asked the Minister to what cause he attributed

the present condition of his country.
"Two years ago," the Minister responded. our country had too much rain to raise any crop, and last year we had hardly any rain, with like disastrous effect. This year the Japanese and Chinese invasion took place when our farmers were required in the field, our people were driven from their homes to the mountains, and the crops all died. As we are principally an agricultural nation, the distress resulting is pitiful Four out of the eight provinces are affected, and more than a million people are facing starva

Four out of the eight provinces are affected, and more than a million people are facing starvation."

Mr. Klopsch asked if the Corean Government had adopted any effective measures for relief.

"Our people are poor," replied the Minister, our country is poor, and our Government is poor. There is not much we can do for ourselves, but what little could be done has already been done. Food is most urgently required, but that cannot be secured here and shipped in time to be of practical value. But almost equally important is seed. Give us seed that we can sow for next year's harvest. If we can get this, permanent relief is almost sure to follow. We can grow almost anything—wheat, oats, beans, barley, corn, and rice.

The Minister said that a cargo of grain should be shipped from San Francisco to Chemulpo, and that the voyage would occupy about twenty-five days. He thought he could get friends of Corea to furnish a vessel. He had that moning, he said, received positive assurance at both the Chinese and the Japanese legations that if necessary they would provide a convo; for the relief ship. The Corean Government would see to the proper distribution of supplies.

Mr. Klopsch asked whether the prevent war would not seriously interfere with agricultural pursuits.

"Only temporarily," said the Minister. "This

pursuits, "Only temporarily," said the Minister, "This war will not last long. The commercial interests of European nations are too great to admit of that.

Mr. Klopsch says he will send out an appeal to the public, and as soon as enough grain is seof that."

Mr. Klopsch says he will send out an appeal
to the public, and as soon as enough grain is secured and a vessel obtained he will himself go
to Corea to see that the supplies are properly
distributed.

A COFFIN FOR SENATOR HOAR. It Contains Corn Cobs, and Is a Reminder of the Alabama Campaign.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14,-A coffin stood in the porway of the baggage car of the noon Atlanta and West Point train to-day. It was filled with corn cobs and sent by the Democrats of Benton. Ala., to Senator Hoar, who helped to raise the \$5,000 subscription of the Home Market Club of Boston to defeat Congressman Oates of Alabama in the recent race for the Governorship.

The cobs inside represented the political remains of Reuben F. Kolb, who ran against Oates. The coffin was brought in just at the coates. The comm was brought in just at the time when the station is most crowded. There was a large crowd to greet it. It was hustled upon a pair of trucks and rolled to the scaboard train, which stood waiting for it. The crowd followed it and saw this inscription:

"G.F. Hoar, Washington, D.C. Paid Home Market Club, \$5,900. Herein bury your hopes of splitting the Solid South. Compliments of Benton, Ala., Democrats. Pall bearers: W. H. Scaggs, A. T. Goodwin, John W. Pitts, P. G. Bowman, S. P. McElwain, C. S. Troy, S. M. Adams, J. C. Fonville. At rest."

On one side of the coffin, in large, white letters, was hastily but plainly painted: "By the Home Market Club, \$5,000." On the opposite side was the official ballot of the Jeffersonian Democracy, headed by the name of Reuben F. Kolb for Governor and followed by a complete list of the candidates. On the same side were the words: "Further favors solicited for campaign purposes."

The influx of the Hoar fund into Alabama was a great stimulus to the Democrats and became good political capital for the defeat of the man whose effigy was seat in the form of corn cobs to Mr. Hoar. The coffin was six feet long. Upon the lid was a single cob, bereft of all corn, around which was tied a piece of crape. Within, the cobs rattled about like bones. The coffin will be delivered prepaid to the Massachusetts Senator. time when the station is most crowded. There

DID KELLY EVADE THE POOL LAW? His Lawyer Says He Didn't, but Justice Gaynor Will Decide.

Lawyer Edward M. Grout, representing C. P. Kelly, a poolseller on the Flushing race track, appealed to Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, yesterday for a writ of certiorari to review the of a Flushing magistrate in holding Kelly for violating a provision of the Ives pool law, which prohibits the selling of pools at one race track on horses that are running at another. Kelly was

horses that are running at another. Kelly was accused of selling a peoi to Edward J. Barrett on Aug. 9, on a horse named South Side, which won that day at Jerome Park.

It was alleged by Barrett that the poolseller was attempting to evade the law. Barrett admitted that Kelly refused at first to take a wager on the horse. He finally said he had for sale a whole or part interest in a bet with Schaeffer & Co. on South Side at \$10 to \$10. Barrett paid \$5 for his interest, and Kelly handed him this agreement, which is said to be the latest scheme of the poolsellers to evade the law:

of the poolseliers to evade the law;
I have this day sold to bearer for the sum of \$5 a
half interest in the stake of a bet heretofore made by
me this day at Jerome Park mee. Track on the borse
beam Nide at the odds of \$10 to flee. In case said
horse shall win asid race I am to collect the whole of
said stake and pay to beare its share thereof, it being
understood that the said \$5 so paid to me is not a
wager, and that I make no bet, but shappy self the
hearer the interest in the said bet heretofore made by
me.

THE RIKER'S ISLAND NUISANCE.

A Committee to Collect Mousy to Carry On the Pight During the Pall and Winter. A meeting of citizens of the annexed district was held in Loefler's Hall, at 148th street and Willis avenue, last night, to prevent the renewal of the Riker's Island dumping nuisance

newal of the Riker's Island dumping nuisance during the autumn and winter.

George A. Smith of the College of Pharmacy said he had analyzed Dr. Woolf's electrozone and found it to be no stronger than suit water.

Gunther K. Ackerman offered a resolution to appoint a committee to take up subscriptions to fight the nuisance. The resolution was adopted, as was one protesting against the further continuance of the use of Riker's Island for a dumping place.

It was also demanded that all garbage dumped within the territorial limits of New York shall be thoroughly disinfected.

A Chloage Alderman Gets an Infernal Ma-chine, Chicago, Aug. 14. Some one sent Alderman Chicago, Aug. 14. Some one sent Aiderman John Coughlin an infernal machine to-day. He opened the package in such a way that it did not explode. It is supposed that the attempt on Aiderman Coughlin's life was made by some Chinese, whose option dens he has been instrumental in closing. An analysis of the contents of the infernal machine shows that it contained a substance resembling nitro-glycerine mixed with glue and sawdust.

Explosion in South London. LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Telagraph reports that a homb exploded last evening in the Post Office at New Cross, South London, and that the office was much damaged.

DEFEATED IN THE LORDS.

THE EFICTED TENANTS BILL FAILS TO PASS THE SECOND READING.

239 Peers Again Thwart the Will of the House of Commons-Only Thirty Votes for the Bill - Lord Salisbury's Josess Remarks and Rosebery's Reply to Bim. LONDON, Aug. 14.-The Duke of Devonshire

spoke at length in the House of Lords this afternoon against the Evicted Tenants bill. He based his opposition on the ground that the Government was not justified in making the reinstate ment of tenants compulsory. The Duke said that the Unionists would have

met the Government half way it they had seen any basis for a real compromise, but, believing that the present bill would further disturb Ire-land, they could not assent to it.

Lord Salisbury complained of the oppressive power conferred upon the arbitrators, which, he said, amounted to despotism. Moreover, he con-tinued, there were forced upon the landlords Mesars, Fottreil and Greer, who, though able, could not possibly be impartial, as their acts and speeches had shown. He ridiculed the prophecies that the Lords would seal their own loom by rejecting this bill. Nobody paid any attention to such bluster and menaces, he said. as they were known to be hollow. He admitted that second chambers, like the House of Lords, were not immortal. Six or seven such institutions had vanished in this century, he said, but in each case the popular chamber had vanished at the same time. If he were asked to prophesy the date of their Lordships' decease he would say "a few months before the Commons [Laughter.] It made no difference in their duty whether they were likely to lengthen o abbreviate their existence, [Cheers.] There could be no contingency calling more loudly for the exercise of the ancient powers of the Peers than an occasion when the Commons, yielding to party exigency to retain votes, passed a bill which dug at the root of all society, made contracts hopeless, and rendered prosperity impos

sible. The Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery, deplored the levity with which the noble lord who had just spoken had treaten a grave question. Not only had he not suggested a compromise, but he seemed to doubt whether anything existed in

regard to which a compromise was desirable. Referring to the Duke of Argyll's remarks against the bill, the Prime Minister said that this measure came to them with the authority of Justice Mathew, [Laughter.] He regretted that their lordships laughed at the earned Judge. They might laugh, but they could not ignore the authority of the tribunal. When a bill of this kind arising from such advice was rejected without the slightest alternative, he was tempted to consider what was the position of the House of Lords. He would not for a moment say that its existence was at stake more than it had been last year or would be next year; but everybody could see there was much in the air that ought to make the House walk warily. It could not be denied that the Lords had been unable since the Franchise act of 1874 to claim coordinate authority with the Commons. The present bill had come to them approved by the Commons and supported by four-fifths of the Irish members. Their lordships were playing with edged tools. They were playing with fire at the door of a magazine

(Cheers.) The motion for the second reading of the bill

was rejected by a vote of 249 to 30. The News, in commenting upon the rejection of the Evicted Tenants' bill by the House of Lords, says: "The majority in the House Peers are concerting with the minority in the House of Commons with the aim of making the government of Ireland impossible. They calcuate that, if disturbances can be excited in Ireland during the winter, a renewal of the Coercion act will be demanded and Chief Secretary Morley must, by yielding, quarrel with the Irish members or fall to maintain order, and so lower the reputation of the Ministry. The responsibility for the consequences of last night's vote rests upon the Lords, who have been the enemy of Ireland from the beginning and will remain the enemy till the end."

SLAUGHTER OFF BARNEGAT. Report Made by Capt. Dave Chamberial of Forked River.

Capt. Dave Chamberlain of Forked River says that he saw, one day last week, just outside of the bar at Barnegat Inlet, flocks of gulls sailing about. This is an indication that bluefish are at hand, and the Captain sailed out to catch some. Where the gulls were hovering, he says, the Where the guils were hovering, he says, the water was red as far as the eye could reach with the blood of weakfish, which the bluefish were biting to pieces with their cruel teeth.

Mingling with the binefish were many mackerel, which seemed to emjoy immunity from attack. Outside of the line of bluefish was a cordon of sharks feeding on the weakfish which escaped or were mutilated and fonted out on the ebb tide. Overhead were the circling guils, dashing hither and thither to pick up straps of ish. While the Captain was watching two fish hawks swooped down and carried off a supper for their young.

Weakfishing is now resuming old-time proportions in Harnegat Ray. On Monday over 1,800 school fish and 39 big tide runners were taken. On Sunday sixteen fine striped bas were taken by a weakfishing party, and Dave Chamberlain caught two others weighing 3 and 5% pounds.

GOV. PATTISON'S UNIFORM.

The Military Code Prescribes No Soldie Dress for Him and He Supplies It.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Aug. 14.-The military code of the State does not prescribe a uniform for the executive head of the Commowealth. It makes him the Commander-in-Chief, it is true, but assigns no rank. Gov. Pattison is here attending the State militia encampment. He likes a uniform, and to-day at inspection suplikes a uniform, and to-day at inspection sup-plied the deficiency in the code himself. He appeared in a uniform of his own. It started with a black yachting cap, continued with a black frock cont over gray trousers, and ended with a pair of tan leggings. As a sort of af-terthought, he were one kid glove and carried the other. As he tramped along the him lines, surrounded by his staff, who were in undress uniform, one soldier said he suggested authing so much as Li Hung Chang, who has lost his yellow jacket.

ALL OVER A DOG TRADE.

as the Result of the Dicker. LETOHATCHEE, Ala., Aug. 14.-Lamar Sanderson traded dogs with Robert Dickson last year, and dissatisfaction resulting from the trade culminated this afternoon in a quarrel between

culminated this afternoon in a quarter between the two. After blows had passed, John Sanderson, father of Lamar, tried to separate the combatants.

Dickson, thinking the two Sandersons were attacking him, pulled his revolver and fired, killing the elder Sanderson almost instantly. Young Sanderson then fired on Dickson, the latter returning the fire, and both fell, young Sanderson being shot through the abdomen, and Dickson being shot through both lungs. The decture say neither of the young men can recover. The elder Sanderson was Postmaster here.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE'S CAMPAIGN. The Ropes of Our of His Beasers Detached from a Church Steeple.

LEXISGRON. Ky., Aug. 14 .- At the request of the officers of the Christian Church here to-day, the ropes supporting the Breckinridge banner the ropes supporting the Breezinridge banner were unfastened from the church steeple. The banner was then ascured to a telephone pole near by. Col. Breckinridge spoke to-day to a large audience at Centreville, in Bourbon county, and returned to-hight to Washington. He will come back on Friday, and on Monday he will speak at Georgetown, where, according to his statements in his speach here yesterday, he expects to be rotten-egged.

SHOT HIMSELF NEAR HIS CLUB. W. Betts Lawrence Carried Into the Cen-

At 1014 o'clock this morning a man attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head on the sidewalk near the Century Association's club house at 7 West Forty-third street. He fell to the sidewalk immediately in front of the entrance of the Academy of Medicine.

He was there on the sidewalk at the foot of the steps for some time before he was discovered, although the report of the revolver was heard all over the neighborhood. The man was discovered by an employce of

the Century Club and carried into the club house. Clerks were hurriedly sent for doctors. They applied at the Academy of Medicine, a few doors west of the Century Association, and at the Racquet and Tennis club house near by

Finally a doctor was found. He examined the round, and did not think it was mortal. The man had shot himself in the right temple, out the bullet did not penetrate the skull. Later the Roosevelt Hospital was called on to end an ambulance to the house of the Century Association. The bullet made a flesh wound is

the man's forehead and passed out through At the club house information about the man's identity was denied to the reporters. A police-man who arrived was taken into the club house and kept there. At the door it was said that the man was W. Betts Lawrence, a member of the

Dr. Van Heyck of 23 West Forty-third street said that he could not live more than six hours. He and Dr. Bennett of 20 West Forty-third streef attended Mr. Lawrence

RUSH FOR WORK AT PULLMAN. The Prospect of Evictions Brings the

Strikers to Terms at Once, CRICAGO, Aug. 14.-The Pullman officers were hronged to-day with ex-strikers who wanted to get back to work. To-day at noon there were etween sixteen and seventeen hundred men at active work in the shops, and this number is constantly increasing. If the company wanted

to put on a force of 3,000 men to-morrow it

would find no difficulty in doing so. The prospect of eviction had a stirring effect on the men out of work, and they returned with a rush to the shops. It is understood generally that the company will take back all of its old men, with the exception of about one hundred who were too active in the strike, and especially in their denunciation of Mr. Pullman and the methods of the company. The policy is not to discriminate against men simply because they were prominent in the strike. Several of the men who were members of the committee have signed the roll and have been reemployed There are, however, about 100 marked men. These men know exactly how they stand, and yet some of them have made application for their old jobs. Ultimately they will be forced

to leave Pullman. There will probably be no evictions now. Despite the fact that about eight hundred new men are at work in the shops all the old hands, with the exception of 100, will be taken back. Some of the new men are efficient car builders, but the majority would have to learn practically a new trade. It would be a waste of time for the company to do that when it has skilled men who know the shops and the works waiting and

eager for work. The men gathered about the big gate to-day were inclined to complain against their leaders. The whole Pullman plant, foundry, freight, and street car departments, will be running in full blast before the end of the week.

FALLEN CHIEF CLARENCE. The Refugee Mosquito Ruler Arrives at Port Limon Americans Arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 15 .- A despatch to the Times from Port Limon to Costa Rica, dated Aug. 12. The British cruiser Mohawk has arrived here from the Mosquito country with Chief Clarence and 112 refugees aboard. Bluefields was retaken by 2,000 Nicaraguans who arrived from Rama and Greytown aboard transports flying the

United States flag. "The American marines reëmbarked on their approach, abandoning the American residents, many of whom removed the national flag from British flag.

The Nicaraguan officials, on entering the Government House, hauled down and tore into shreds the Mosquito flag, and arrested numerons Americans and Jamaicians suspected of sympathizing with Chief Clarence.

"Capt. Stewart of the Mohawk went into the prison and rescued all who were willing to claim British protection. The Mohawk remains at Port Limon, awaiting orders from Great Britain. Chief Clarence is still aboard the Mo-

DIED, WHETHER MAD OR NOT. The Boctors Say that Hagens Had Pseudo-hydrophobia.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.-It took four stalwart men to hold Paul Hagens at St. Joseph's Hospital last night, and his screams terrorized the place until 4 o'clock this morning, when he

Hagens was bitten by a mastiff, and was suf-fering from pseudo-hydrophobia, the doctors declare. Instead of undergoing the period of convulsive unconsciousness that precedes death from the real disease, Hagens suffered with convulsions of terror, and, although a raving maniac, retained consciousness up to the last moment.

ANNOYING HEYWARD M'ALLISTER. A Young Woman Persistent in Her Efforts to See Him at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—A young woman is registered at a hotel here as Mrs. E. A. McCall. She s seeking Heyward McAllister, son of Ward McAllister, and is very persistent in her efforts to see him.

Mrs. McCall came here two weeks ago and

Mrs. McCall came here two weeks ago and went to a small hotel. She is of light complexion, is comely, and has a plump figure. Every one in the hotel noticed her. She declared that an irresistible power had drawn her to Newport, where she knew Mr. McAllister to be.

The woman's efforts to follow up McAllister have consisted of a visit to James Hude Beckman's cottage on Bellevue avenue, where McAllister was dining on Friday hight, and a visit to his father's house in Leroy avenue last evening. At Mr. Beckman's she sent in her card, but was told that Mr. McAllister could not see her. She turned away evidently much cast down. At Mr. McAllister's she was told that Heyward was not at home. To-night she left the small hotel and went to the Ocean House, where she is nearer the McAllister cottage. Since Mrs. McCall has been here. Detective Sergeant McCauley of New York has also been here, and it is reported that he is employed to watch her.

France and the Congo State at Last Settle Their Serious Quarrel. Panis, Aug. 14.—A treaty between France and the Congo State, signed to-day, provides that the

French Congo colony's territory shall extend to the Nile basin, and modifies the treaty between the Congo State and England, the Congo State renouncing the lease (freat Britain granted, which led to the recent dispute with England. Fell from His Tight Rope Blindfolded. PRILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. - While William H.

Parison of Ripley. O., was performing on a tight rope this afternoon at a riverside garden he full thirty-five feet and struck on several chairs, breaking three ribs, injuring his spine, and sustaining other hurts, from which he will die. Bavison was blindfolded on the wire and had just succeeded in standing on his head when he lost his balance and fell.

Speaker, and when asked afterward for their opinion as to whether President Cleveland would sign or veto the Gorman compromise bill, they all said, with wise shakes of the head, that the President would either veto the bill or allow it to become a law without his signature,

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL EYES ON CLEVELAND.

WATCHING TO SEE WHAT HE WILL

Cablast Member Says the President Will

Sign It-House Democrats Declare He

Will Let It Become a Law Without His

Signature-Some Think He Will Veto 16.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. In the great hall of

the House of Representatives to-day there were

no visible signs of yesterday's tariff battle in

which Clevelandism went down in the hum : a-

ting surrender of the Democratic party to Popu-

lism and protectionism. Speaker Crisp, who

led the grand retreat, was in his private room,

cool and self-possessed, as usual, and in the

chamber a handful of memoers were gathered

about chatting over the events of vesterday and

discussing what little is left of the tariff

situation. Nearly all of the Representatives

who were at the Capitol called upon the

DO WITH THE TARIFF BILL

It is evidently the purpose of the Speaker and his friends in the House to keep up this show of sincerity until compelled to abandon it by force

umstance

and that a most determined effort would be

made in the Senate to pass some, if not all, of

the four pop-gun measures attached as conso-lation prizes to the tail of the Gorman compro-

It is somewhat remarkable that every House Democrat who was a party to yesterday's surrender is confident to-day that the President will old Congress here for the ten days allowed him by the Constitution for the consideration of the Tariff bill, and that during that time the divided factions of the Democratic party will all come together and work in harmony for the passage of the pop-gun bills. These perfunctory assur-ances are plainly the result of an understanding between the Speaker and his friends to bood wink the public and create the impression that they acted in sincerity, and not in a spirit of pure buncome when they voted yesterday in favor of a bill to put a protective duty on sugar, coal, and iron, and followed this action by voting for bills making these products free. They know very well that these bills will not even become the subject of serious consideration in the Senate, and it is quite likely that they know also that President Cleveland will in a day or two swallow the Gorman compromise bill as they wallowed it yesterday, and send it back to the House with his signature.

A member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet said today that the President would sign the Gorman bill, and in the opinion of the best Democrats in Washington there is no reason on earth why be should not do so. To allow it to become a law without his signature would be as much of a surrender as to sign it, and to veto it would be an act of "dishonor and perfidy" to his party in the House of Representatives, as disgraceful as that of which he so rashly and unfortunately accused the Senators who framed the bill. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that the programme of complete surrender carried out in such a sudden and dramatic manner in the House yesterday, and which was mapped out by the Speaker last Saturday morning after he and the House conferces had talked with Mr. Cleveland, was conceived and carried out with the approval of the President, and with the full understanding that

he would sign the bill, It seems incredible that Speaker Crisp should have been willing to take upon himself the responsibility for the abject surrender to Gorman and his Senatorial colleagues, or that he would have been able to carry his colleagues and particularly the House conferees, with him, had he not possessed the assurance that President Cleveland would endorse their action by signing the Gorman bill. To allow the measure to become a law without his signature would be as marked an endorsement of the Speaker and his programme of surrender as if Mr. Cleveland should sign it, with the only difference that it would be accomplished by keeping the two houses of Congress in session for ten days or more after they have accomplished all the

necessary business on the calendars, and would

moreover, prolong the life of the McKinley law just that much. The leaders of the Democrats in the House all profess to be ignorant of the President's intentions, but it is noticeable that each of them intimates that the Tariff bill will be allowed to become a law without the Presidential signature. and these hints convey the impression that the President's friends are maintaining their policy of mysterious stlence and assumed ignorance

simply for the purpose of concoaling from the public for a day or two the knowledge that the President will sign the bill. It is the same policy that was pursued with regard to the programme of surrender. As late as Sunday night, after the wires had all been laid for the successful carrying out of yesterday's capitulation Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson, Mutual Friend Breckinridge, Cuckoo Straus, and all the other members of the House who were in a position to have knowledge of the situation, denied that it had been decided to surrender in the caucus next morning, and Speaker Crisp was as much of a sphyux on the subject as he is to-day with regard to the intentions of the President. But there is little doubt that the Speaker and Chairman Wilson have accurate knowledge of what the President proposes to do and when he proposes to do in.

The general impression of those who are not compelled by supposed loyalty to the President and the party to maintain a discreet silence is that the President will treat the country to another Cleveland surprise by promptly signing the bill and writing a message that will be an interesting addition to the already bulky volume of White House tariff literature. All the discussion about the constitutional powers of the President will regard to approval of legislation is unimportant, because legal precedents can be found ful almost any sort of act. It is plainly the fundamental law that he must take action on a bill within ten essys from the date that it is presented to him, and that if Congress abould adjourn before this action the bill would die. Yet there is an opinion rendered by Judge Nott of the Court of Claims that the President has ten days after Congress are ready to adjourn and that the Senators and Representatives are exceedingly anxious to get back to their constituents and look after their long-neglected personal and political affairs; and in view of the Further fact that President Cleveland will do this or that he will sign or veto the bill and then call an extra session